

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, Miami.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

No. 32,340 7/87

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14-15, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887

Beirut Food Convoy Is Halted



A Shiite Moslem woman crosses the street at a fortified position outside the Burj al-Brajneh camp near Beirut.

Gunmen Kill Guard From Iran Embassy

By Nora Bousrany Washington Post Service BEIRUT — Gunmen fired at a convoy of ambulances and two trucks loaded with emergency aid as rescue workers tried Friday to enter a Palestinian camp, and the shooting set off a battle in which an Iranian Embassy guard was killed.

U.S. Is Seeking to Repair Its Reputation in Mideast

By David K. Shipler New York Times Service WASHINGTON — In an effort to repair damage done to its reputation in the Arab world by the Iran affair, the Reagan administration has proposed new arms sales and begun some subtle diplomatic maneuvering in the region.



A policeman in Madrid hitting a protester with a club during clashes on Friday.

Students, Madrid Police Clash Again

MADRID — Fresh clashes erupted Friday as thousands of students from all over Spain marched on the Education Ministry after talks with the government founder on their demand for access to universities without taking examinations.

Soviet Dissidents Call Off Protests After New Assault

By Bill Keller New York Times Service MOSCOW — Protesters seeking the release of an imprisoned Jewish dissident called off further public demonstrations Friday after plainclothes policemen assaulted demonstrators on a Moscow pedestrian mall, sending one to the hospital.

Ex-Trader For Kidder Pleads Guilty

NEW YORK — A Wall Street merger specialist pleaded guilty Friday to two felony counts, tax evasion and conspiracy, in an insider-trading case in which three other executives have been charged.

Nippon Steel, Blaming Strong Yen, To Slash Jobs, Production Capacity

TOKYO — Nippon Steel Corp., the world's largest steelmaker, said Friday that it would close four furnaces, cut production capacity by 29 percent and eliminate 41 percent of its steel-sector jobs by 1991 because of problems triggered by the rising yen.

Wall St. arrests show U.S. investors have the upper hand over traders, Page 17.

Mr. Boesky, a major arbitrator, agreed in November to plead guilty to an unspecified criminal charge and pay \$100 million in penalties.

LATE NEWS

Sikh Fugitive Killed by Police

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — A Sikh leader sought in connection with the killings of 22 Hindus in November was killed on Friday in a shootout with the police.

INSIDE TODAY

GENERAL NEWS ■ Congress criticized Iran on the Gulf war and on support for Afghan rebels. Page 2.



Money is only one problem facing education around the world. A Special Report, Pages 7-12.

'Garret the Good' Is Facing Defeat in Irish Election

By Howell Raines New York Times Service ROSCREA, Ireland — This is a Fianna Fail town, so the Fine Gael campaign staff was heartened by the lively crowd that turned out for Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald's "walkabout."



Garret FitzGerald, leader of the Fine Gael party, listens to a voter's complaint in Dublin.

way to block his drive to win a majority on Tuesday. Mr. FitzGerald is going after the large undecided vote, about 20 percent. With those votes, Mr. Jones said, Fine Gael, along with a new centrist party called the Progressive Democrats and the smaller Labor Party, could take enough seats among them to prevent Mr. Haughey and Fianna Fail from taking a majority of 84 of 166 seats in the Dail, the Irish parliament.

Supporters of Old-Style Soviet Methods Gain Ground in China

By Edward A. Gargan New York Times Service BEIJING — Many of the senior Chinese officials who appear to have profited from the forced resignation last month of Hu Yaobang as Communist Party leader are supporters of traditional Soviet-style economic planning and ideological control.

Foremost among those believed to have opposed such changes is Chen Yun, 81, a member of the Standing Committee of the Communist Party Politburo. Mr. Chen played a prominent role in the economy during the 1950s, when China followed the Soviet model.

U.S. Is Urged to Restore Edge in Semiconductors

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service WASHINGTON — A Defense Department panel has called for the immediate creation of a government-industry consortium to restore the U.S. edge in semiconductor technology.

tion proposed by the Defense Department panel would concentrate on advanced research, not production. The report, which follows a year-long investigation by the Defense Science Board, concluded that the United States was rapidly losing manufacturing capability in integrated circuits, as industry officials have warned for some time.

# Battle Over Burial: A Glimpse at Tribalism's Role in Kenya

By Blaine Harden  
*Washington Post Service*  
NAIROBI — The battle over the corpse of a prominent Kenyan lawyer, S.M. Otieno, pitting tribal rivalries, such as to bury him at his birthplace against the urbanized widow who wants him buried near Nairobi, is high theater that dramatizes fundamental rifts in the society of Kenya and much of the rest of Africa.

African traditions, such as customs that treat women as property, are confronted by modern Western values, such as growing demands of women for equality under the law. The concept of the "living-dead," well-entrenched in the rural Luo land of Mr. Otieno's tribal origins, comes up against an urban sophistication that openly scorns such notions. What most charges the Otieno case with political significance is tribalism. The death of Mr. Otieno on Dec. 20 raised a window that allowed outsiders a glimpse of the decisive role that tribalism continues to play in Africa.

"We are years and years away from creating a homogeneous nation out of the tribes in this country," said one of the leading lawyers in Kenya. "People first think of themselves as a member of a tribe, and as Kenyans second."

He did not want to be quoted by name because such a statement contradicts Kenya's leaders, who, like those in many tribal Africa countries, insist that tribalism does not exist.

Tribal hatreds in Nigeria in the 1960s triggered the Biafra war, which claimed the lives of more than a million people. In Uganda, animosities that were largely tribal led to the wholesale slaughter of about a quarter of a million people during the rule of Idi Amin, and tribal genocide continues there, albeit on a much-reduced level.

In Kenya, tribal rivalries have been far less bloody, but they are no less important in explaining how the country works. There are 40 tribes or ethnic groups in Kenya. The largest and historically most powerful is the Kikuyu, of the central highlands. There are more than three mil-

## Judge Rules Against Widow

*The Associated Press*  
NAIROBI — A judge ruled Friday that the Luo, not Miss Wambui, should bury Mr. Otieno. Miss Wambui, however, immediately obtained an injunction against turning over the body. A hearing is to be held Monday. Justice S.E.O. Bosire said in his verdict that he had to rule in favor of "customary law" because there was no written law on burials.

more than two million, are the second-largest tribe in Kenya. Most Luo live on the western shore of Lake Victoria, but in the past 30 years a substantial number have migrated to Nairobi, where they are estimated to make up more than 15 percent of the population.

Historically, the Luo and the Kikuyu have no reason to be friends. The tribes are part of two different migrations that settled in East Africa before the 15th century. The Kikuyu were part of the Banu agricultural migration that came from the south and west of Africa. The Luo descend from tribes that raised livestock in the Nile River

valley and migrated out of the north from what is now Sudan.

The two tribes' languages are mutually incomprehensible and many of their cultural mores are considered mutually repugnant. When the colonial powers carved up East Africa in the late 19th century, the two tribes were wrapped into one colony. In 1963, at Kenya's independence, they became reluctant countrymen. Power, however, was in the hands of a Kikuyu. The Kikuyu grew rich and the Luo grew resentful.

Oginga Odinga, a popular Luo politician, complained bitterly as vice president about the "Kikuyization" of Kenya's bureaucracy. Soon he was demoted, and his Luo-based political party was banned in 1968.

A year later, Tom Mboya, a brilliant Luo labor leader, was assassinated in Nairobi. The Luo blamed Mr. Kenyatta. When he next visited Luo land, they stoned his motorcade. Bodyguards reacted by firing machine guns into the crowd, killing 11 Luo and injuring 75.

Luo-Kikuyu marriages in Kenya, and the Luo did not like it. The couple brought up their nine children and six foster children to despise Luo tribal customs. Mr. Otieno often told his family and colleagues that he would be betrayed if, after his death, they allowed Luo elders to take possession of his body.

There is more to the Luo demand for Mr. Otieno's body than a desire to appease a "living-dead" spirit or to keep the corpse out of the clutches of the Kikuyu. By bringing home the body, the Luo seek to validate their belief in the African system of obligations to family and clan, the system that, according to the Luo, holds Kenya together.

Professor S.O. Kwana, an economist at the University of Nairobi, said he was convinced that country would suffer if the Luo lost the case.

"Things such as burial customs 'must change gradually,' he said. 'They cannot change by a ruling of a judge.' The situation 'will change by itself when the current generation of Luo, who were born in cities, comes of age,' he added.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Bonn May Put TWA Suspect on Trial

BONN (WP) — The West German government is leaning toward putting a suspected Lebanese terrorist, Mohammed Ali Hamadeh, on trial here rather than extraditing him to the United States to face charges that he helped hijack a Trans World Airlines jet in 1985, officials said Friday.

The government currently favors a trial in West Germany because it is concerned that an extradition of Mr. Hamadeh would effectively be a "death sentence" for two West German businessmen held by kidnappers in Lebanon who are seeking Mr. Hamadeh's release, the officials said.

The officials emphasized that no decision has yet been made, and that the government was not under pressure to decide soon. They said that a trial in West Germany appeared to be the best of the government's three alternatives: to extradite Mr. Hamadeh, to try him in West Germany or to swap him for the two businessmen.

### Somalia Accuses Ethiopians of Attack

MOGADISHU, Somalia (Combined Dispatches) — Ethiopian ground forces backed by tanks and airplanes attacked northern Somali towns in the first such major border incident between the two neighbors for 14 months, the Somali government said Friday. An Ethiopian official denied the report.

The reported attacks occurred on Thursday in the bleak Togdheer region of northern Somalia, 420 miles (700 kilometers) north of Mogadishu.

Ethiopia's ambassador to Kenya, Legesse Wolde-Mariam, dismissed the report on Friday as "completely false propaganda against our country." He added, "Ethiopia wants nothing from Somalia with the exception that it respects our territorial integrity and right as a sovereign nation." (UPI, AP)

### Iran Assailed By Gromyko On Gulf War

MOSCOW — President Andrei A. Gromyko criticized Iran's support for Moslem guerrillas fighting Soviet-backed Afghan forces and said Moscow differed with Tehran on the Gulf war, the official news agency Tass reported Friday.

"Our evaluation of that war and your views on it do not coincide," Tass quoted Mr. Gromyko as telling Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran, who is on an official visit to Moscow.

"Common sense suggests that the main attention should be paid not to the past but to the future — to ensuring that the war be discontinued," Mr. Gromyko said.

He said the Soviet Union wanted to see the war end as soon as possible. Moscow is officially neutral in the war, but supplies Iraq with most of its weapons.

Iran has said it would pursue the war until the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, is overthrown.

Mr. Gromyko told Mr. Velayati that Soviet troops would withdraw from Afghanistan when a political settlement of the conflict was achieved.

"Of course, Iran bears the entire responsibility for the fact that its territory, too, is used as a base for the armed fight against Afghanistan," Mr. Gromyko was quoted as saying.

"The Iranian leadership would do good," he said, "if it promoted a solution to the Afghanistan issue by political means and used all its influence to bring the truth to Afghan in Iranian territory about the decision of the Afghan government on the national reconciliation issue."

"National reconciliation" is the term that the Soviet-backed government in Kabul uses to describe its stated policy to end the war by bringing together Afghans of different political persuasions.



U.S. paratroopers being dropped by a C-141 in Honduras.

### U.S. Holding Maneuvers in Honduras

LA PAZ, Honduras — Paratroopers of the U.S. 82d Airborne Division were dropped into western Honduras from C-141 transports Thursday as part of new counterinsurgency maneuvers here.

The troops, from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, are part of a growing U.S. military force in Honduras.

To the south, toward the border with Nicaragua, U.S. Army Engineers are improving three dirt airstrips to handle tactical transports. In the north, U.S. reservists and National Guardsmen called to active duty are building roads.

The number of U.S. troops has grown to 9,700 in Honduras, a country of 4.3 million. While the 82d's soldiers will not go near the border during the two-week exercise, they will train with the 22,000 members of the Honduran armed forces.

### Police Fire at Karachi Protest March

KARACHI, Pakistan (AP) — At least one person was injured Friday when the police opened fire on a crowd of protesters demanding the release of Mayor Abdul Ahlani of Karachi and 98 city councilors. The protests were arrested by the Sindh Province government during a tax protest march Thursday.

The provincial government announced that the city officials would be detained for seven days on charges of violating a ban on political activity. The city government was dissolved for six months and a provincial official was appointed to manage the city. On Thursday, the mayor and 200 councilors tried to march on the provincial assembly to demand that motor vehicle taxes collected in Karachi be turned over to the city government to help meet the costs of maintaining roads.

At least 12 councilors were injured in clashes with the police. Karachi has been hit by a wave of violence in recent months that has left more than 200 people dead. Most of the violence was prompted by ethnic and political divisions.

### For the Record

Sierra Leone doubled the price of rice on Friday. A 110-pound (50-kilogram) bag of rice, the nation's staple, now costs 340 leones, around \$9. Raising the price has been a key condition of the International Monetary Fund for increased credit. (Reuters)

Dow Chemical in South Africa is reluctantly selling its pharmaceutical plant there because of poor business conditions there and pressure from anti-apartheid protests, the company said in Midland, Michigan. (AP)

A U.S. career diplomat, Stephen Talbot, was named on Friday to head the American delegation at talks starting in Vienna next week on reducing the level of nonnuclear military forces throughout Europe. (AP)

## Banning of Black Athlete Ignites Apartheid Protest

JOHANNESBURG — A controversy widened Friday over the banning of a popular Natal Province high school track star from a national athletic competition in Pretoria because he is black.

Seventy-three white competitors from Natal said they would boycott the sports event, scheduled to begin Saturday, and the sponsor of the annual competition, the Sports Foundation of Southern Africa, announced that it was withdrawing its involvement in the protest.

The ban set off protests by leading South African sports administrators and opposition members of Parliament. They said that highly successful efforts over the past decade to integrate amateur and professional sports in hopes of reducing South Africa's isolation in international sports had been set back by the banning decision.

"In one fell swoop," said Michael Tarr, sports spokesman for the liberal opposition Progressive Federal Party, "all the hard work that our sport administrators and sportsmen have done to normalize sport and keep a toehold in international sport has been jeopardized."

The banning could be potentially embarrassing for the government of President P.W. Botha, which cites the integration of amateur and professional sports as evidence that South Africa is making strides in eliminating apartheid.

Officials of Menlo Park High School in Pretoria, where the meet would go on in spite of the boycott. Buses carrying more than 200 white athletes from the Durban area arrived for the games on Friday.



Nkululeko Skweyiya, left, with his headmaster, Colin Silcock, at Kearsney College.

## Swede Says U.S. Tried to Bar TV Show

### Soviet Documentary Suggests CIA Role in Palme Killing

STOCKHOLM — A Swedish television executive accused the U.S. Embassy of interference Friday, saying U.S. diplomats tried to stop a planned screening of a Soviet documentary that suggests the Central Intelligence Agency might have killed Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Olle Berglund, director of Channel One TV, said the embassy press attaché, Paul Panaccone, and press counselor, John Thomson, had tried to make him cancel the broadcast, which was timed to coincide with the first anniversary of Mr. Palme's murder on Feb. 28, 1986.

Mr. Panaccone denied that he and Mr. Thomson asked that the program not be aired. In a statement, Mr. Panaccone said he and Mr. Thomson called Mr. Berglund

"to confirm reports that Swedish TV plans to broadcast an insidious Soviet propaganda film on the anniversary of Prime Minister Palme's death. We expressed our legitimate concern that this film makes the sinister allegation that the American government was involved in the assassination of Olof Palme."

"I was surprised that a Western nation would use such methods," Mr. Berglund said Friday in a radio interview. "I had expected another approach to journalism and media policy from the Americans."

He was quoted by Swedish newspapers as saying the film was being shown to illustrate Soviet political views on the assassination.

"I've seen a few anti-Soviet programs on Swedish television," a Stockholm daily quoted him as saying.

The film is a 50-minute documentary called "Who Murdered Olof Palme?" It is based on interviews with leading Swedish figures. Channel One has scheduled it to air late Feb. 27.

It casts blame on unspecified "international reactionaries." Mr. Berglund said the suggestion of a role by the CIA was just one of the theories advanced in the film.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman declined to comment directly on the case. The spokesman said the government had no means of intervening in business concerning Swedish television, which has independent status. The Swedish broadcasting authority is noncommercial but owned only partly by the government.

### Turkey Cites Air Violations

ANKARA — Turkey said Friday that Greek military planes had violated its airspace three times since Jan. 29. A spokesman at the Foreign Ministry said protests had been lodged with the Greek ambassador following each violation, the latest of which occurred Monday.

## Killings Rise With End Of Philippines' Truce

MANILA — The end of this week of a cease-fire with rebels has brought the highest level of reported killings since President Corason C. Aquino took office a year ago, along with charges Friday of a military massacre of civilians.

General Fidel V. Ramos, the chief of staff of the Philippines armed forces, ordered an investigation on Friday into reports that troops pushed down civilians on Tuesday in the first engagement after the two-month truce between the government and Communist insurgents ended on Sunday.

The civilian deaths, coming so quickly after the end of the cease-fire, are precisely what Mrs. Aquino has said she feared most.

If the reports are true, they could set back the hopes of the government either for regional cease-fire agreements or for a return to negotiations in the near future.

In all, according to military reports, 42 people have been killed so far this week in encounters with insurgents. General Ramos said that amounted to a daily average that was equal to clashes at the height of the insurgency in mid-1985.

General Ramos had said the average number of daily killings related to the insurgency fell slightly during the 10 months after the Aquino administration took power and before the cease-fire took effect in December.

This week's fighting included, by military accounts, 19 engagements around the country since Tuesday.

It does not appear that the military has launched coordinated or large-scale operations since the end of the cease-fire. General Ramos said Thursday that "the door remains open" and that "even if there is firing, there would still be negotiations."

**CHURCH SERVICES**

PARIS SUBURBS  
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 54 Rue des  
Derniers-Religieux, Neuilly-Macdonald, English speak,  
worshiped, all denominations, S.A. 9-45,  
Worship: 10-45. Office call: 666-6666, Call Dr. R.C.  
Thomas, Pastor, (1) 47-49,15,29.

STOCKHOLM  
EMMANUEL CHURCH, Kungälvsgatan, 3, Birger  
Jarls, Friendly Christian Fellowship, English speak,  
Sweden & Kansas 11-02, Tel. (08) 151225, 4,  
316051.

To place an advertisement  
in this section  
please contact:  
Ms Elizabeth BEEWOOD  
181 Ave. G. de Gaulle,  
92521, Neuilly Cedex, France.  
Tel.: 46-37-93-84.

**L'Air du Temps**

**NINA RICCI**  
PARIS

Insurance Crisis Is Fueling Most Liability Rates

Tower Panel To Be Criticized

William Rose, 67, Author of Movie 'Comedies', Is Dead

AMERICAN TOPICS



A heavy snowfall covers Plymouth Plantation, a replica of the first English settlement in New England near Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Insurance Crisis Is Ending; Most Liability Rates Decline

The insurance crisis that hampered everyday activities across the United States is ending. The New York Times reports...

soaring vastly higher rates for malpractice coverage. Businesses that include especially unpredictable risks, such as ski resorts...

The crisis came about because of competition that inspired price cutting and a relaxation of underwriting standards...

the system is afflicted by "a pervasive, almost pathological aversion to controversy." Thus, "causation is omitted in favor of empty fact..."

The evangelist Oral Roberts has provoked widespread comment, including a week's sequence in the "Doonesbury" comic strip...

U.S. hospitals are rapidly diversifying into businesses that go beyond their traditional role. The New York Times reports...

American Hospital Association in Chicago. The evangelist Oral Roberts has provoked widespread comment...

In a statement distributed to the press and later corrected, Energy Secretary John S. Herrington said President Ronald Reagan's decision to press ahead with development of the world's largest nuclear particle accelerator...

Tower Panel Is Expected To Be Critical of Reagan

By David Hoffman and Bob Woodward. WASHINGTON — The commission appointed by President Ronald Reagan to investigate the National Security Council is preparing a highly critical report of how Mr. Reagan and his senior advisers devised and executed the policies that led to the Iran-contra affair...

Tower panel had expanded its investigation to include an examination of how the White House handled information about the Iran arms affair after it was publicly disclosed in November...

The panel, headed by John Tower, a former Republican senator from Texas, has been able to assemble an extraordinarily detailed account of the Iran-contra affair...

One focus of the inquiry is a chronology of the Iran arms sales prepared in late November by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a National Security Council aide...



William J. Casey

Iran arms sales was diverted to aid Nicaraguan rebels. Walsh Widens Inquiry. The special prosecutor in the Iran arms case, Lawrence E. Walsh, has widened his investigation by assuming control of at least three Justice Department inquiries...

Head of Legal Aid Urges U.S. to Shut His Agency

By Ruth Marcus. NEW ORLEANS — The head of the Legal Services Corp. has urged that his federally sponsored organization be abolished and that legal help for the poor be encouraged by permitting "entrepreneurs" who are not attorneys to practice law.

In place of the corporation, Mr. Durant recommended the creation of an agency that would "encourage grants" to those who would provide legal services and who are not lawyers.

Mr. Durant's speech drew a chilly response from the ABA's board of governors. Eugene C. Thomas, the ABA president, questioned whether Mr. Durant could continue as head of the agency in view of "the ideal" he espoused.

The Reagan administration has long been hostile to the idea that the U.S. government should play a role in providing legal help to the poor, particularly in class action lawsuits aimed at achieving social change.

William Rose, 67, Author of Movie Comedies, Is Dead

LONDON — William Rose, 67, an American screenwriter who wrote some of the funniest American and British movies since World War II, died Tuesday on the island of Jersey. But Mr. Rose was perhaps best known as the author of "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner," the 1967 film on race relations that earned Katharine Hepburn an Academy Award.



William Rose

Jury in Klan Trial Awards \$7 Million To Victim's Mother

MOBILE, Alabama. — The mother of a black teen-ager murdered by two Ku Klux Klansmen has been awarded \$7 million in damages by an all-white jury in a verdict against the United Klans of America Inc., the largest Klan group in the United States.

"I hope the jury's decision will put it out of business," Morris Dees, a lawyer for the Donald family, said of the Klans. Alex T. Howard Jr., the U.S. District Court judge who presided over the three-day trial, will hold a hearing within 90 days to determine the assets of the United Klans, which has about 2,500 members.

FCC Won't Stop Signal Scrambling

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission has agreed not to intervene for now in a dispute involving the scrambling of television transmissions via satellite to keep owners of dish antennas from viewing pay programs without paying.

The agency's intervention to block the scrambling had been sought by viewer groups. The decision Thursday will allow television networks to continue scrambling their cable and satellite transmissions.

CLINIQUE LA METAIRIE

20 minutes from Geneva 1260 Nyon - Switzerland International private clinic for psychiatry, Alcohol/drug dependence and care of elderly.

Your HOTEL on the Swiss Riviera LAUSANNE PALACE 021 20 37 11 CH-1062 Lausanne

One of 3 Contra Leaders Calls For Resignation of Colleague

By Julia Preston. WASHINGTON Post Service. TEUCUCIGALPA, Honduras — Alfonso Robelo Callejas, one of three top Nicaraguan rebel leaders, demanded the resignation of Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, another rebel chief, at a recent meeting with the White House national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci, according to rebel sources here, in Washington and in Costa Rica.

News of Mr. Robelo's demand reflected the depth of a leadership crisis in the U.S.-supported rebel alliance, the United Nicaraguan Opposition, which could threaten the chances of a military triumph over Nicaragua's troops are slim, and without it are nonexistent.

Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said Thursday that while the contras offer the best hope of protecting U.S. gains in Central America, they must have "some kind of success" soon to maintain the support of the American public.

The rebel alliance was hammered into its current shape in meetings in Miami last May that were crucial to gaining bipartisan congressional support for a U.S. aid package of \$100 million. Military observers in the region have said that even with the U.S. aid the rebels' chances of a military triumph over Nicaragua's troops are slim, and without it are nonexistent.

Several influential congressmen have linked their support for aiding the rebels to the participation of Mr. Cruz and Mr. Robelo within the alliance. They have warned that without them, future U.S. assistance to the insurgents, or contras, may be doomed.

Nicaragua also is reported to be giving serious consideration to the proposal. However, U.S. officials cautioned that critical details of the plan remain obscure and subject to misinterpretation and that feuding among the rebel leaders could make agreement difficult.

Administration officials told The New York Times on Wednesday that prospects for congressional approval of new rebel aid are so bleak that it will postpone its formal request for several months.

Attending the Jan. 30 meeting in Costa Rica with Mr. Carlucci were Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, Mr. Robelo and three other rebel leaders.

Such an agreement would represent a major shift by the rebels, known as contras, and by the Reagan administration, which has previously insisted that Nicaragua talk directly with the contras about any peace arrangements.

Mr. Robelo said "it was impossible to work with them because they have an anti-democratic attitude," according to Brooklynn Rivera, an Indian guerrilla who participated in the encounter.

Alfredo César, another rebel participant, quoted Mr. Robelo as saying that if Mr. Calero and the others did not resign, he would do so himself. Mr. Robelo could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Statterly said that of the three leading leaders of the United Nicaraguan Opposition, the main rebel grouping, Alfonso Robelo Callejas and Arturo José Cruz had approved the proposal, while Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, leader of the largest faction in the group, had said he would back it if the cease-fire were limited to 90 days.

Advertisement for the Canadian Lottery (Lotto 6/49). Features large text: '\$ MILLIONS YOU CAN WIN BIG!'. Includes details about prize money, odds, and a 'PLAY TODAY!' slogan.

LOTTO 6/49 SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM. Includes a grid for selecting numbers (1-49) and a section for providing personal information (Name, Address, City, Country, Postal Code) and payment details (Cheque, Bank Draft, Credit Card).

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

**Refugees: More to Do**

In announcing the closing of the Khao I Dang refugee camp Thailand pleads with the West: Resettle these 15,000 Cambodians as you have pledged or back they go to the border with Cambodia. The West needs to heed the message if it is to protect the carefully assembled international structure for handling refugees.

**The Paid-for Congress**

Say what you will about the integrity of individual members of the U.S. Congress, the lack of a precise correlation between campaign contributions and votes in committee or on the floor. All the qualifications are true, and none of them matters. The math is too strong: America has, if not a bought, at least a paid-for Congress.

**Cheers, Kicks in Moscow**

The mass release of Soviet political prisoners poses an interesting problem for Westerners: finding the right response between cheerfulness and gullibility. A good formula for praising the opposition was once advanced by Randolph Churchill. By all means do so when deserved, urged Winston's father, but be sure to accompany every kiss with a kick.

**Exploring Moscow's 'New Deal'**

By Jerry F. Hough

DURHAM, North Carolina — Mikhail Gorbachev's policies have caused real confusion in the United States. After the last plenum of the Central Committee, for example, we gave far too much significance to a meaningless suggestion about a secret ballot in party elections but ignored the simultaneous publication of a law on joint ventures based on foreign investment, which could be absolutely crucial. We just do not have a framework for understanding the Soviet Union.



But they want an opening to Western ideas and a looser one-party dictatorship. We also should remember the lessons of protectionism. Soviet manufacturers have total protectionism, for they do not lose business when technology is imported and they are not forced to export and compete in foreign markets. The results are exactly what the free-trade textbooks predicted — poor quality and lack of innovation. The Soviet Union cannot even produce items that South Korea exports, let alone Japan.

**Big Brother May Close This Book**

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — At a dinner one night in the Soviet Union, a diplomat pointed to the ceiling and, without looking up, everyone at the table nodded. His was the universal reminder that there could be a listening device in the ceiling and we did better watch what we said. We did, and for a moment the conversation went dead. No one can kill a good discussion like Big Brother.

**Why Not Run the Risk of Peace in Central America?**

By John B. Oakes

NEW YORK — Never become "so obsessed with failure," President Reagan warned us in his State of the Union Message, as he refused to take risks "that could further the cause of peace and freedom."

**ABM: End the Slithering and Have an Honest Debate**

By Charles Kranthammer

WASHINGTON — There is a story, no doubt too good to be true, that W.C. Fields was found reading the Bible on his deathbed. Asked what he was doing, he replied: "Looking for loopholes." The Reagan administration, in similar health, has sat down with the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty, a document less uplifting but far richer in ambiguity. And in an obscure addendum, it thinks it has found salvation.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

**Disinformation on AIDS**  
If, as Roy Godson writes in "A Plague of AIDS Slurs Against America" (Jan. 27), the Soviets have been engineering a massive disinformation campaign by stating that AIDS is a CIA-created virus, they probably took a page from an American journalist's text. Just look at the disinformation campaign waged by the right-wing U.S. press against the gay community, using catchy headlines such as "Gay Cancer."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE  
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982  
KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher  
JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, Editor • SAMUEL AIT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELL, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Page

سكربت الاصل

# Oslo Widens Hunt for Oil Near Soviet Naval Base

STAVANGER, Norway — Norway plans to expand the search for oil and gas in the Barents Sea, close to the Soviet northern fleet's base on the Kola Peninsula, an Energy Ministry official said Friday.

Arne Oelen, the oil and energy minister, said that foreign oil companies could apply to explore in the Barents Sea. But he said exploration licenses this year would only be for areas that are not involved in a 14-year maritime border dispute.

The Soviet Union, which is seeking to increase foreign exchange earnings from oil and gas exports, has also stepped up exploration in the Barents Sea in the past year. It has at least three rigs in the area.

The Western oil rigs would be operating in an area that is heavily used by Soviet nuclear submarines.

Einar Forde, deputy leader of Norway's governing Labor Party, said American companies would not be excluded from Norwegian waters in the Barents Sea.

Oslo and Moscow have disputed for 14 years where the median line in the sea should be drawn. Both sides have agreed not to explore for oil and gas in the disputed zone while talks are deadlocked.

Some oil industry analysts said an oil discovery in the area could push the two governments toward a solution.

Norway produces about one million barrels of oil per day from North Sea oil fields, but these will begin to run dry by the end of the century. Gas has been discovered in the Barents Sea, but little exploration has been carried out.

# MIDEAST: Mending Fences

(Continued from Page 1)

States wishes a ceremonial prelude to direct, two-party talks.

There is disagreement among U.S. officials over the effect of the sales of U.S. weapons to Iran. One Middle East specialist asserted that moderate Arab governments had no alternative but to maintain close ties with the United States. Other officials, however, express concern that the sales to Iran opened the door for Soviet influence among traditionally pro-Western Arabs. Hussein has played on this fear, flirting with the idea of arms purchases from Moscow.

The Hawks were sold to Jordan by the Ford administration on the condition that they be anchored in concrete so they could not be moved close to Israel.

"These sites have become more and more vulnerable," Robert Pelletreau, a State Department official, told the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on the Middle East last week. "They are moving closer and closer to being sitting ducks," he said, and are "absolutely not sufficient to repel an air attack by Syria, their intended purpose."

Of all the pro-Western Arab leaders, Hussein has expressed the most bitterness about the secret sales of U.S. weapons to Iran, which has been at war with Jordan's ally Iraq since 1980.

Last autumn, a U.S. official said, the king sent a strongly worded letter to President Ronald Reagan observing cautiously that Iran, in its hostility to the United States, had been provided with U.S. weapons while Jordan, in its friendship with Washington, had been denied a \$1.9 billion sale of arms last year.

U.S. and Jordanian officials say that Mr. Reagan had personally promised Hussein that the White House would campaign vigorously for the arms, and that the Jordanian monarch lost confidence in the president when the arms request was withdrawn.

Hussein sought the sale partly to demonstrate to the Palestine Liberation Organization that the Reagan administration could be counted on to fight the Israel lobby and, therefore, to press Israel for territorial concessions during negotiations on the future of the West Bank, officials say. The king felt that he had to have PLO approval before entering talks.



# An Icy Rescue From Lake Michigan

An excursion by two Hope College students in Holland, Michigan, almost became a tragedy as a ridge collapsed and they fell into Lake Michigan on Friday. Above, David Bast, right, and Brent Jassmussen, are pulled up by rescuers, who immediately began to warm them up with blankets. Mark Copier, a photographer from The Grand Rapids Press, was at the lake and witnessed the rescue.



# Toxic Fog Identified in Parts of U.S.

Scientists Find High Concentrations of Poisons in Droplets

By Boyce Rensberger  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Scientists have found that toxic fog, made up of microscopic water droplets containing unexpectedly high concentrations of pesticides, herbicides and many other chemicals, forms over at least some parts of the United States.

They said the fog may be among the causes of a mysterious decline of forests in the United States and Europe upon which the water droplets settle.

Writing in Thursday's issue of the magazine *Nature*, the researchers said they have found that fog samples collected in Beltsville, Maryland, and in the San Joaquin Valley in California bear concentrations of some toxic substances that are thousands of times higher than had been predicted by a widely used law of chemistry.

The research was done by Louis A. Liljedahl and Dwight E. Glotfelty of the U.S. Agriculture Department's Agricultural Research Service in Beltsville and James N. Seiber of the University of California at Davis.

Among the 16 toxic compounds identified so far are such insecticides as diazinon, parathion and malathion and such herbicides as simazine and alachlor. All were derived from vapors of agricultural chemicals that atmospheric chemists have long known were in the air but were considered to exist in tolerably low concentrations.

The new research shows, however, that fog droplets can concentrate the vapors to far higher concentrations than exist in the air.

"I think there is a very great potential for these waterborne organic compounds to damage crops and forests," Mr. Glotfelty said.

Much of the forest decline seen in parts of the eastern United States and Western Europe has been attributed to acid rain but many environmental scientists say they believe acid rain alone cannot account for all the damage. "It could easily be toxic organics," Mr. Glotfelty said.

The scientists said their findings came as a surprise because the concentration of toxic compounds was much higher than had been predicted using Henry's Law, a standard formula for calculating how much of the airborne vapor of a substance can be dissolved in a liquid.

Henry's Law, formulated 184 years ago, assumes that the fog droplets behave as an "ideal solution" meaning that the ability of any one vapor to dissolve into the droplet is not affected by any other substance already in the droplet.

The new findings suggest that chemicals already in the droplet or on its surface can make it easier for the droplet to absorb other substances.

The fog samples were collected with a machine using a fan to suck in large volumes of fog and condense it into jugs of liquid. Mounted on a pick-up truck, the extractor was driven through fogs occurring over agricultural fields at the Agricultural Research Service's Beltsville facility, where a wide variety of experimental crops are grown, and in the San Joaquin Valley, where farmers raise cotton, citrus, grapes and dairy cattle. The use of insecticides and herbicides is common in both regions.

After filtering out dust and other solid particles, the scientists found the fog liquids to vary in color from nearly clear to pale yellow. All the samples had a "foamy, soapy appearance."

The scientists say the existence of toxic compounds in fog is more worrisome than their existence as vapors in the air because the droplets can accumulate on the surfaces of leaves and lungs, making absorption far easier than if the vapors simply wafted by in moving air. As the droplets on leaves dry, they leave behind an even more concentrated film of pesticides.

# Irish Slayings Linked to Nationalist Feud

By Robert O'Connor  
International Herald Tribune

BELFAST — Two groups within the Irish National Liberation Army, Northern Ireland's most extreme nationalist guerrilla organization, appear to be locked in a power struggle that has caused at least four deaths.

The most recent victim was Tony McCluskey, 32, a member of the Irish National Liberation Army whose body was found last week in County Armagh, Northern Ireland, just over the border from the Republic of Ireland.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary, Northern Ireland's police force, estimates that the dispute involves 100 to 150 people.

The violence began on Jan. 20, when John O'Reilly and Thomas Power were shot to death in a hotel in Drogheda, Ireland. They had reportedly gone to the town to attempt to mediate in the feud.

On Jan. 31, Mary McGlinchey, the wife of Dominic McGlinchey, an imprisoned former leader of the Irish National Liberation Army, was killed at her home in Dundalk, Ireland, as she lashed her two children.

The competing factions call themselves the "army council," which has claimed responsibility for the Power and O'Reilly deaths, and the "general headquarters," which took responsibility for killing Mr. McCluskey. No one has claimed responsibility for the slaying of Mrs. McGlinchey.

The "army council" faction is believed to want to dissolve the Irish National Liberation Army and begin another organization.

"The INLA has always been riven with factionalism," said a source in the Royal Ulster Constabulary. One apparent reason for the violence is tension that developed between members of the organization who were jailed in 1983 on charges of terrorist involvement and members who remained free. The 1983 convictions were based on the testimony of Harry Kirkpatrick, a member of the group who turned informer.

Twenty-four members of the Irish National Liberation Army who were convicted in 1985 on the

basis of Mr. Kirkpatrick's testimony had their convictions overturned on appeal in December, when a Belfast appeals court ruled that Mr. Kirkpatrick was an unreliable witness. Mr. Kirkpatrick is serving a life sentence for murder and other crimes.

Some of the defendants, who had been charged with terrorist-related offenses, are believed to have joined the "army council" faction. Mr. Power, who was among those freed in December, had been convicted of murder.

The motive in the murder of Mrs. McGlinchey is unclear. The killers of Mr. Power and Mr. O'Reilly, in statements to the press, have denied the slaying, and ballistics tests have failed to link the murder with the Drogheda killings.

The Irish National Liberation Army, formed in the mid-1970s, was an outgrowth of violent splintering among factions of the Irish Republican Army.

In 1970, the Irish Republican Army split into the Provisional and Official wings. The Provisionals emphasized direct action against the British presence in Northern Ireland and have established their predominance within the Catholic ghettos of the province.

The Officials moved inward nonviolently, leftist politics and in the early 1970s declared a "cease-fire" in the war with the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland. The movement has since evolved into the leftist Workers Party, which has two seats in the Irish Parliament.

The Irish National Liberation Army was begun by elements from the Official movement who sought to combine Marxism with violence.

In 1979, the group claimed responsibility for a bombing at the Parliament building in London that killed Airey Neave, a member of Parliament and a close adviser to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. In 1982, it killed 17 people with a bomb in a pub in Ballykelly, Northern Ireland.

A 1983 attack on a County Armagh gospel hall in which three persons were killed was also linked to members of the organization. That incident had been claimed by a group calling itself the "Catholic Reaction Force."

# IRELAND: FitzGerald Is Trailing

(Continued from Page 1)

or around 10 percent, when he took office in 1982.

Unemployment would be greater but for the emigration of 30,000 a year.

To defend himself, the prime minister has come close to disowning his own record. The last four years, he said on Tuesday, were the legacy of the "lunatic policies" left by Mr. Haughey, who was prime minister from 1979 to 1981 and again briefly in 1982.

Mr. FitzGerald now speaks of his tenure as a painful wringing-out period that had to be lived through for a payoff to come "within three years" if he is re-elected. Hence his defensive-sounding slogan: "We've done the groundwork. Now let's build up the nation."

The politically damaging part of that groundwork was a cut in government spending of \$421 million, or 5 percent, announced last

# FitzGerald, Haughey Clash Over Northern Ireland Pact

DUBLIN — Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald and the leader of the opposition, Charles Haughey, clashed angrily in a debate over the future of British-ruled Northern Ireland.

Mr. Haughey and Mr. FitzGerald had promised at the start of the four-week election campaign not to make an issue of Northern Ireland but they had no inhibitions about it Thursday night.

Mr. FitzGerald, architect of a British-Irish agreement on the province, accused Mr. Haughey of trying to undermine the accord, which gave Dublin a consultative voice in a variety of matters, including cross-border security and court reform.

Mr. Haughey said he had constitutional reservations about the accord because, he said, it was wrong in principle to afford Britain sovereignty over "any part of this country."

Quick telephone surveys by newspapers after the 80-minute confrontation gave victory to Mr. FitzGerald. Then an opinion poll in the *Irish Independent* on Friday showed that the heavy support for Mr. Haughey's Fianna Fail party had slipped by 2 percentage points in the last week to 46 percent. Mr. FitzGerald's Fine Gael party gained 3 percentage points but still had only 25-percent support in the poll.

Next, with 16 percent, were the Progressive Democrats, the break-away party set up by a Fianna Fail dissident, Desmond O'Malley. Mr. O'Malley could emerge next week as the man holding the balance of power.

# MOSCOW: Jailed Dissident's Family Calls Off Protests After Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

was charged with writing what the authorities described as anti-Soviet descriptions of the situation of Soviet Jews. He was given the maximum sentence for first offenders under a law forbidding "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," seven years in prison followed by five years of exile.

His time in prison has been marked by frequent hunger strikes. As of Feb. 1, according to a prisoner recently released from Christopol, Mr. Begun was put on a punishment regimen involving a food ration reduced to 900 calories a day, and further restrictions on mail and visits.

■ Appeal From U.S.

The United States called Friday for the Soviet Union to prevent further violence against demonstrators in Moscow protesting the imprisonment of Mr. Begun. Reuters reported from Washington. "We are deeply concerned about the violence against members of the Begun family and others who were demonstrating on behalf of Josef Begun and by the violence against journalists who were present," a State Department spokesman, Phyllis Oakley, said Friday.

# BEIRUT: Food Convoy to Palestinian Camp Is Fired On and Halted

(Continued from Page 1)

on the slopes overlooking the Ain al-Helweh camp above Sidon.

Reports of deteriorating conditions inside Burj al-Brajneh and other besieged Palestinian settlements had prompted this Palestinian concession.

■ New Israeli Attack

The police said four PLO guerrillas were wounded in a 15-minute Israeli air raid Friday on buildings in the Miyeh Miyeh camp outside Sidon, 25 miles (40 kilometers) south of Beirut, The Associated Press reported.

Three helicopter gunships opened fire at 1 A.M. Friday as Israeli jets dropped flares to illuminate five targets in and around the hillside camp, the police said.

It was Israel's first night air attack in about two years. The Israeli command said its pilots reported accurate hits and returned safely to base.

The police said the targeted buildings were used by guerrillas of Yasser Arafat's mainstream el-Fatah faction, which has been re-establishing itself in Lebanon. Palestinian guerrillas lost their Lebanese power base because of Lebanon's 1982 invasion.

Israeli fighter-bombers blasted

Fatah bases near Miyeh Miyeh on Thursday. The police said one civilian was killed and three persons, including two guerrillas, were wounded.

The air raid Friday was the sixth this year against targets in Lebanon.

■ U.S. Reaction

The U.S. State Department on Friday described the turmoil at Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon as "unacceptable to the civilized world" and urged all sides to cooperate in carrying out an immediate cease-fire. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

# CHIPS: U.S. Urged to Restore Edge in Semiconductors

(Continued from Page 1)

ahead in all types of memory chips, which store and retrieve data, and gaining quickly in the American strongholds of microprocessors and other logic chips, which perform calculations and execute programs.

It also found that the Japanese held a lead in gallium arsenide technology, increasingly used by the military instead of silicon chips for optical sensors and high-speed semiconductors.

The panel found slim American leads in several processing technologies and computer-aided engineering, critical to chip design, although the Japanese led in packaging and testing of semiconductors.

Industry and government officials agreed that the panel's recommendations were likely to force the Reagan administration to choose

between two of its often-stated goals: building a strong, self-sufficient military, and keeping the government out of direct participation in private industry.

On the one hand, Pentagon officials have complained that their contractors are forced to turn to Japanese suppliers for critical components in fighter planes, military computers, missiles, surveillance satellites and other equipment.

The panel noted that while Japan "is a strong and essential ally," its "economic interests occasionally differ from those of the U.S."

Mr. Augustine predicted on Thursday that once Japan becomes a major force in supercomputers, for example, it may deprive American supercomputer makers, like Cray Research Inc., of the chips they need to build the fastest machines.

On the other hand, the administration has been reluctant to pro-

**SEEMILES AHEAD**  
CARRERA and the America's Cup. A winning combination.

At the America's Cup, the world's most prestigious sailing event, the participants have only two things in sight — CARRERA sunglasses and victory.

As official supplier to this international open sea regatta, CARRERA with its Sun Protection System, C 60 for moderate protection; C 80 for strong protection; and C 100 for extreme protection; guarantees perfect vision in all light conditions.

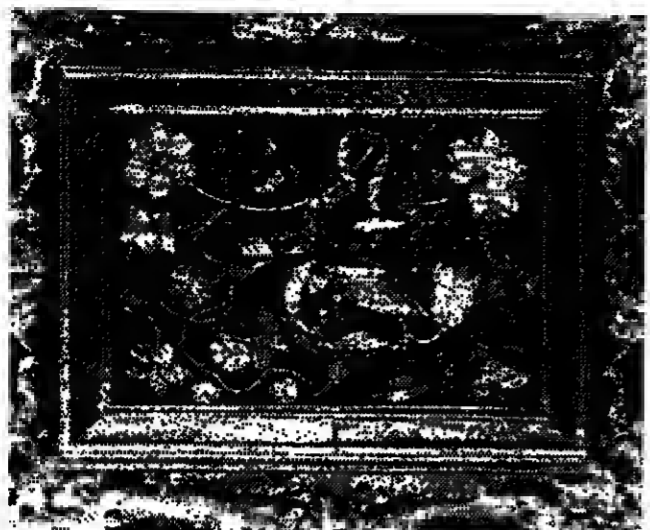
**CARRERA**  
SPORTSGLASSES

Big Brother May Close This Book

ARTS / LEISURE

Discreet Charm of Collecting

MINNEAPOLIS — There is a lot of talk about the huge prices paid for art by heavyweights of the museum world and the impact that these may have on market trends, but little is said about the medium-sized institutions.



Pietra dura panel on lid of Florentine casket.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

works of art auctioned at Sotheby's, Christie's or the Salle Drouot. By contrast, the Florentine pietra dura casket acquired Nov. 26 for \$187,000 at Sotheby's New York, for the Minneapolis Institute of Art, is directly relevant to what goes on every day in auction houses — if only because until recently few institutions would have thought of going after the decorative arts of 18th-century Italy.

Rome at the American Academy, working for his Harvard degree on late Baroque sculpture, may have been more receptive than others to the elegant piece. He was sure that the estimate, \$20,000 to \$25,000 was far too conservative; \$100,000 to \$140,000 seemed more likely, and his department did not have that much money.

Other important works of art have been acquired by Conforti in the same way — by awakening a passionate interest in donors. One of the more remarkable pieces, bought in September 1986 for \$85,000 from the Paris dealer Alain Moatti, is a French Renaissance charger from Limoges.

with globular body and long neck, so Modernist in appearance that one might find it hard to accept its date, 1892, were it not for the mark struck on the silver mounts. The price was \$7,500. Conforti virtually committed himself to buy it. The object was due to go to the Munich October fair, and once there it would have sold instantly. Back in Minneapolis, Conforti waited for a photograph and submitted the case to the Decorative Arts Council.

Once in a while, the Institute of Art also gets involved in a Getty-style venture. It has just bought one of the largest Roman marbles to have surfaced on the market since World War II. This is a first century B.C. replica of the Doryphoros believed to have been originally conceived by the Greek sculptor Polykleitos in the fifth century B.C.

After a German court in Munich had ruled that claims made by the Italian government were unsubstantiated, the statue, owned by the dealer Elia Borowski, was exhibited in Israel during the summer of 1985. Conforti had been keeping track of it since 1981. Alan Shestak, who had just been appointed director of the Institute, went to Israel to see it and was impressed. After one institution to which the statue had been offered declined it, the Institute of Art at once expressed its desire to acquire it.



Doryphoros — 1st century B.C. marble statue.

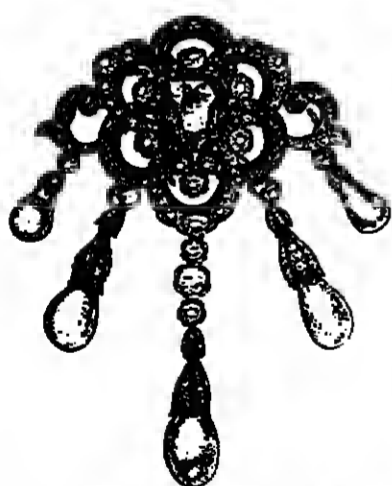
COURSES IN ANTIQUES

Unique 12 week programmes for collectors and aspiring dealers. Studies encompass auction houses, dealers and museums.

AUCTION SALES

SOTHEBY'S FOUNDED 1744

Geneva Important Sale of Jewellery and Precious Objects May 1987



A sapphire, diamond, emerald and pearl brooch. Sold in Geneva in November 1986 for S.F. 407,000. Sotheby's jewel experts will be visiting the following towns to value items for sale.

Why have just one statue of that kind? Because, Conforti insists, in agreement with Shestak, a scholar in Renaissance engravings, the Institute must be representative. It is the only museum for 600 miles

where the art of the past is to be seen. Minneapolis is the birthplace of some famous collectors — the late J. Paul Getty, Ian Woodner, the great New York collector of Old Master drawings, and Mary Burke, who built up a wonderful collection of Japanese art, now partly on view at Asia House in New York.

century temple guardians — both acquired by Robert Jacobsen, curator of Oriental art. The high regard in which Conforti is clearly held by colleagues and trustees alike has been a crucial factor in allowing him to implement the museum's strategy. To celebrate the 1980-85 acquisitions, he prefaced a brochure titled "The Art of Collecting."

It is indeed a collection built up through the support of a passionately involved community. Whether admirable, as some pieces are, or less admirable, as one or two may be, they wanted them and they got them. And that is the ultimate criterion if a museum is to be more than a cemetery.

People-Watchers Of Beaubourg

By Charlotte Mosley

PARIS — The Centre National d'Art et de Culture Georges Pompidou, familiarly known as the Beaubourg, is celebrating its 10th anniversary; it has been an occasion both for self-congratulation and soul-searching.

"The Visitor and His Image," an entertaining exhibition at the center organized by the B.P.L., the library, goes some way towards answering whether the Beaubourg has succeeded in its ambition to bring culture to the people. The exhibition, which runs through March 16, provides an assessment of who goes to the Beaubourg and why.

Such statistics are balm to the French Ministry of Culture, and to the center, which swallows up 384 million francs (about \$63.5 million) a year in operating costs. Francois Léotard, the minister of culture and communications, has just allocated 45 million francs for an extension to the permanent modern art collection.

The average Beaubourgeois is male (60%), 29 years old, with at least a bacalaureat (66.5 percent). He is French (61 percent) and lives in Paris (35 percent) and more likely than not is on his way to the library. The working class make up only 3.5 percent of visitors. What these figures suggest is that, by and large, the public of the Pompidou center is the same as that of the Louvre, i.e. a cultured minority.

But despite the overwhelming quantitative success, questions are being asked about the Beaubourg's capacity to fulfill its original objectives. At its conception, in the heady days of the late 1960s and early '70s, the center was designed to be more than a museum of 20th century art; it was to be a multidisciplinary, open and flexible "space," encompassing a permanent collection, temporary exhibitions, a library, a center for industrial creation and a research institute for contemporary music.

For the potential visitor some useful statistics emerge from the show. The busiest day is Saturday, the busiest hour 4 P.M. and the busiest month April, followed closely by August.

The vast entrance hall resembles a railway station where noisy crowds are channeled off in different directions. Perhaps inadvertently the center has created an area of multidisciplinary, but outside its walls. In the square in front of the building you can listen to street musicians, have your portrait painted in charcoal and watch acrobats, fire-eaters, mime and street theater.

Once inside, perhaps you can identify with one of the four behavioral categories isolated by the exhibition. If you have been attracted by the architecture and the view of Paris from the roof and never bothered with the library or collections then you are a "wanderer." If you are determined to see everything and miss nothing you are "compulsive." Or maybe you go regularly for a specific purpose, usually the library, in which case you are "sedentary." Finally, you are an "eclectic" or "costume" amateur respectively if you visit the temporary shows or permanent collection.

Charlotte Mosley is a Paris-based journalist.

Herald Tribune 100th Anniversary logo and text: 'Operating for Talks in Sec. in Moscow' and 'Commit Leaders to Push for an Economic Recovery'.

2for1 logo and text: 'Take advantage of our special rates for new subscribers and we'll give you an extra month of Tribs free for each six months you subscribe.'

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS PARIS GALERIE DENISE RENÉ 196 Blvd. St-Germain, 75007 PARIS - Tel: 42.22.77.57

Subscription form for International Herald Tribune with a table of rates for various countries and currencies.

WALLY FINDLAY Galleries International new york - chicago - paris - london 2 Ave. Matignon - Paris 8th Tel: 42.25.70.74, Tuesday-Saturday 10 am to 7 pm, Sunday 12 to 7 pm.

JEAN ARP (1886-1966) SCULPTURES - RELIEFS AND DRAWINGS In commemoration of the centennial of the artist's birth Exhibition extended to February 28

PRE-COLUMBIAN ART 6, Rue Jean-Mermoz, 75008 PARIS. Tel.: 43.59.82.44

HENRY MOORE Rare prints February 10-March 21, 1987

FESTIVAL OF ARTS Permanent exhibition of ADAMO, ARDISONE, AUGÉ, BOUDET, BOURRIE, CANU, CASSIGNO, CHAURAY, DUCARIE, FALSON, GALL, GANTNER, GAYEAU, GORRILL, GUILLEMAND, HAMBOURG, HERBO, KEANE, KLUGE, LE PIVO, MARK, MICHEL-HENRY, MILLON, NERI, SEBASTI, THOMAS, WIGNOLES, VOLLET. A VIDAL-QUADRAS: Portraits BALARIN: Sculptures

DOONESBURY comic strip panels showing characters in a classroom setting.

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE 27th february to 8th march 1987 PARIS ANTIQUES FAIR ILE DE CHATOU Direct access from Paris to Chatou by R.E.R. express line. Trade only from Sunday 22nd february

PARIS ANTIQUES AND COLLECTIBLES FOIRE A LA FERRAILLE ET AUX JAMBONS 7th - 15th March 1987 Dealers: March 6 & 7 PARC FLORAL - Bois de Vincennes Enquiries: O.G.S. 96, rue des Rosiers 93400 Saint Ouen - Tél: (1) 42.62.44.44

Handwritten Arabic text: 'مكتبة من الأصيل'

# International Education

## China Caught In Dilemma Over Reforms

By Nina McPherson

**HONG KONG** — Student protests that broke out in more than 10 major Chinese cities during the last two months were less spontaneous eruptions than they were the strange, inevitable fruit of China's ambitious program of educational reform that was set in motion more than two years ago.

Since 1985, the government has been applying to the academic sphere reforms that have transformed the Chinese economy by decentralizing administrative control and weakening the ideological grip of the Communist Party.

Under the reforms, administrators were given the freedom to offer a wider choice of courses instead of a rigid compulsory curriculum, to recruit talented students outside the state plan and to use examinations and scholarship programs to weed out the unqualified. These changes introduced a degree of competition, academic choice and elitism into the educational system that would have been considered heretical only a few years before.

The experiments also gave students in China's elite coastal universities — the institutions that led the demonstrations — a taste of educational freedom and upward mobility that raised expectations and fueled their discontent with the pace of reform in the rest of Chinese society.

It was no accident that the universities that led the student movement — the University of Science and Technology in Hefei, Jiaotong University in Shanghai and Qinghua University in Beijing — had pioneered such radical reforms as the phasing out of mandatory political education, the introduction of elective courses and the discussion of Western liberal thinkers like Freud, Dewey and Hume in their philosophy classes.

It was students from these elite universities who ultimately stepped forward to test the limits of intellectual freedom in China — a freedom that they had first tasted in the changes that were transforming their own institutions.

But today, as conservatives gain ground in a struggle to reassert the Communist Party's supremacy and its monopoly over decision-making, all of these reforms hang in the balance.

The reforms were set in train by a 1985 document, "The Reform of China's Educational Structure." This report, which involved consultations with more than 10,000 academic experts, was drafted by a specially created super-ministry, the State Education Commission. It called for the massive expansion of educational opportunity at every level.

The document gave special priority to higher education — the only sector capable of producing the skilled manpower needed for China's economic modernization. Colleges and universities were called on to increase their output of graduates from 1.12 million to 10 million a year by the end of the century.

The philosophy behind the reforms aimed at bringing the rigidly specialized higher education system — which still operates according to a 50-year-old Soviet blueprint — closer to a Western model of general education.

Over-specialization in the university curriculum, which limits students to courses specifically related to their major field, had resulted in widespread apathy and discontent. In some universities, absenteeism at mandatory lectures on the history of the Communist Party and Marxist theory ran as high as 70 percent.

The 1985 document encouraged administrators and teachers to experiment at the local level, but their willingness to do so depended on their ability to transcend ideological barriers set by the party. Until the recent demonstrations, they had achieved some measure of success.

The recent unrest — and the Western liberal ideas that inspired it — has triggered a backlash by the party conservatives who have put those barriers firmly back in place. The atmosphere is now one of caution and self-censorship.

The party's fear that the educational reforms eroded their ability to control intellectuals was not without basis. In recent years, administrators and academics in China's elite universities had enjoyed unprecedented autonomy from the central government. But as the party reasserts its authority, this freedom is likely to be severely diminished.

The most striking feature of the 1985 resolution — now the most threatening to party bureaucrats — was the introduction of the presidential system. Under this system, top administrators at elite universities were elected by a committee of academics rather than appointed by the party. This change ran parallel to China's factory "manager responsibility system" in shifting power away from the party to the university president.

But the recent dismissal of the elected vice president of Hefei University of Science and Technology, Fang Lizhi, a noted physicist expelled from the party for his reformist views and

Continued on Page 12

## Changing System: A Risky Enterprise in France

By Julian Nundy

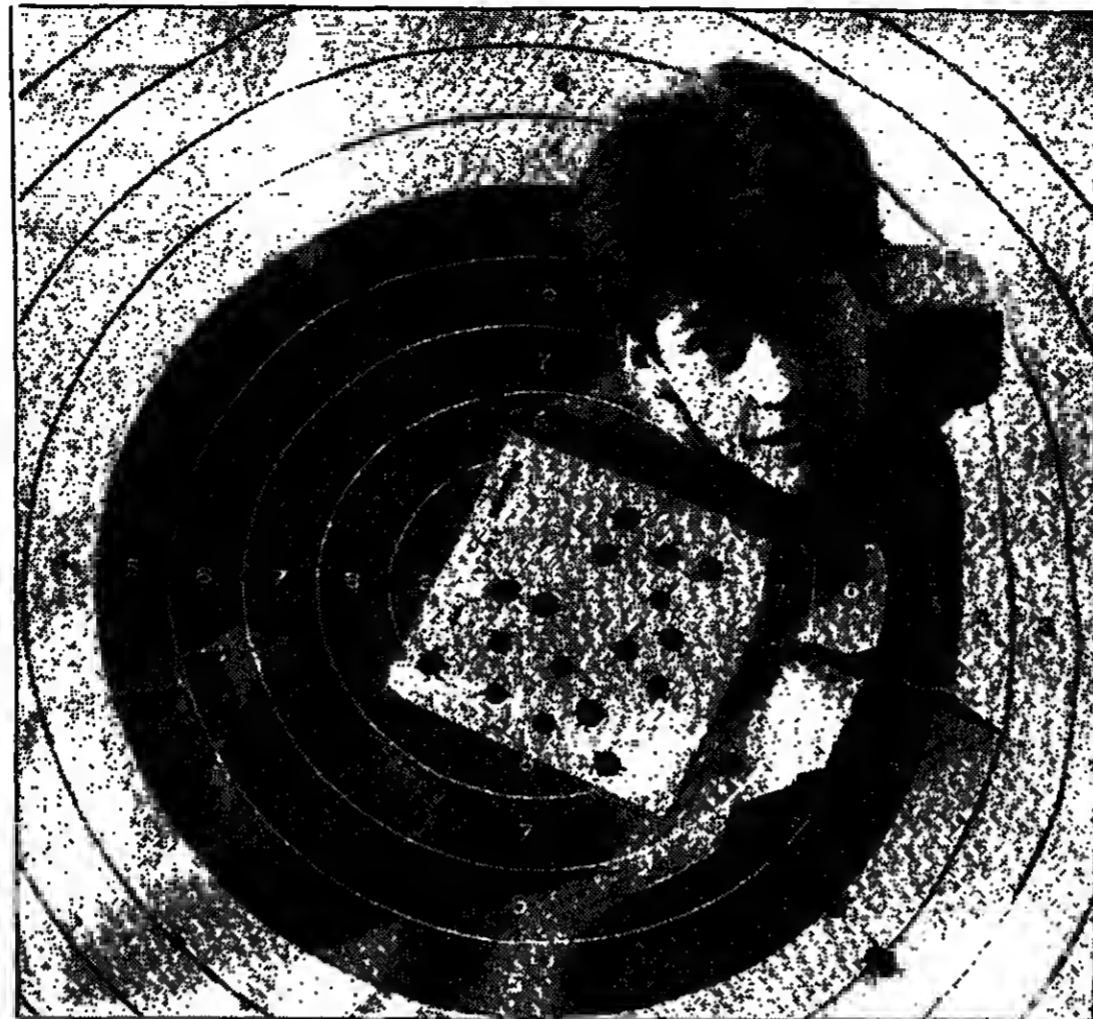
**PARIS** — When hundreds of thousands of students took to the streets last December, they were reminding Prime Minister Jacques Chirac that French governments tamper with education at their peril.

The issues, a series of university reform measures, became obscured by the death of a 22-year-old student after he was beaten by police.

Before the student, Malik Ousseini, died, the government had already withdrawn some of the main points of the law that had offended the students, including an increase in fees and selection for university places.

After the tragedy, the government withdrew the law in its entirety and the junior minister in charge of higher education, Alain Devaquet, resigned.

The Devaquet law attempted to deal with a problem that



## Protests Erupt Around World

In France, China, Mexico, South Korea and Spain, students have taken to the streets in recent months. Above, a student in Paris poked his head through a mock target on which a government reform proposal had been placed during December protests. At right, a policeman clashed with a student in Madrid last month during a march against university admissions policies. At bottom, students demonstrate in Shanghai.



Continued on Page 10

## U.S. School Reform Enters 'Second Wave'

Why Can't Johnny Add?

Major studies show that American students rank among the lowest of any industrialized country.

By Edward B. Fiske

**NEW YORK** — When it comes to school reform, Americans tend to move in fits and starts. In the late 1950s, following the launching of Sputnik by the Soviet Union, Congress plunged into a major effort to improve the quality of public schools, especially the teaching of mathematics, science and foreign languages. The motivation then was a perceived military threat to the nation's security.

Now Americans are perceiving another threat — this one economic. Business leaders fear that schools are not turning out the skilled workers needed for a technologically oriented economy, while governors and other state-level political leaders fear that, in the absence of strong public schools, the economies of their states will stagnate.

"Maybe we should do," suggested Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, "is get the Japanese to shoot a Toyota into orbit."

Even without such a visible symbol of the newest threat to its national well-being moving across the skies, the United States is again turning its attention to improving its schools.

In the last three to five years, legislatures and boards of education in virtually every state have enacted legislation designed to improve the performance of their students.

Forty-one states, for example, have increased the number of core academic courses that students must accrue in order to earn a high school diploma, while 24 have increased teacher salaries and 30 have imposed competency tests for new or current teachers. Others have adopted "merit pay" plans for

superior teachers or tightened the requirements for teacher training.

Under the "fits and starts" theory, it might be assumed that the school reform movement would be starting to lose its momentum. Instead, it seems to be entering what educators and others are calling its "second wave."

After several years of attention to the structural and financial side of primary and secondary schools, reformers are beginning to focus on new, and much more complicated, issues related to the teaching and learning process.

"We're discovering that improving schools is a lot more complicated than we first thought," said Frank Newman, president of the Education Commission of the States, which monitors education changes at the state level. "We have to figure out how to get students to go beyond rote learning and be more creative. We have to address questions like student and teacher motivation, which are a lot more subtle."

The reason for the concern was driven home last month when the latest international comparisons on mathematical performance were released at a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington. Data from three major studies showed that Americans ranked "among the lowest of any industrialized country."

Researchers attributed the relatively low performance of American students to a variety of factors, including repetitious curriculums that dwell too long on basic arithmetic at the expense of more demanding topics and prevailing cultural attitudes that view mathematics as a relatively simple subject that is far less important than reading.

One of the new reports came from the Second International Mathematics Study, the largest cross-cultural analysis ever conducted of mathematical achievement. The document, entitled "The Underachieving Curriculum: Assessing U.S. School Mathematics from an International Perspective," reported that American students simply do not take as much mathematics as their peers in other countries.

"In most countries, all advanced mathematics students take calculus," it stated. "In the U.S., only about one-fifth do."

Such statistics began to raise eyebrows in the early 1980s, and many states, such as Florida, began to look for ways to improve their schools. The reform movement really took off in April 1983 when the National Commission on Excellence in Education, appointed by former Secretary of Education Terrel H. Bell, issued a stinging report entitled "A Nation at Risk."

The report, which attracted widespread publicity, described a "rising tide of mediocrity" in the nation's schools. "If an unfriendly foreign power had attempted to impose on America the mediocre edu-

EDWARD B. FISKE is education editor of The New York Times.

Continued on Page 12

## Critics Sound Alarm As Student Debt Soars

**NEW YORK** — Ann VanCott and Mike Usman fell in love and got married two years ago when they were both first-year students at the New York Medical College in Valhalla, New York. They started off married life with \$66,000 in college and graduate student loans, a figure that will climb to \$234,000 when they get their M.D. degrees and to \$334,000 in 1992, when they finish their residencies and must begin paying off their debt.

By 2008, when the loans will have been retired, the husband-wife physician team will have put more than \$1 million of their collective income into debt service. "And this doesn't include malpractice insurance," Mr. Usman noted.

The red ink dripping from the VanCott-Usman family budget is a sign of how a new force — student debt — is reshaping the financial structure of American higher education and, many fear, having social consequences far beyond the college campus.

College graduates are now checking out the financial history of potential mates — "negative dowry" is the new term that describes what they are looking for — and debt-ridden students who in an earlier era would have enrolled in graduate or professional school are heading immediately into the job market.

Many critics fear that debt burdens are discouraging students from heading into socially important but low-paying fields like teaching or social work, and that even those who go into the professions will search out the more lucrative areas of their calling. "We certainly won't be rural general practitioners," confessed Mr. Usman.

Rising debt levels are seen as a major factor in the declining presence of blacks and other minority group members on the nation's college campuses, and the inevitable problem of high default rates has



become a political issue.

For such reasons, many educators and politicians have begun to call for reforms. "A system that dissuades minority access, twists academic choice, erodes campus participation, undercuts graduate study and generates a billion dollars a year in defaults has something wrong with it," wrote Theodore J. Marchese, vice president of the American Association for Higher Education.

To those outside the United States, the problem of student debt seems strange. Universities in most European countries are heavily subsidized, resulting in readily affordable tuition. In many, students receive state stipends.

American universities receive public subsidies, directly in the case of public institutions, indirectly through tax exemptions and deductions in the case of private ones, but students and their families are expected to shoulder a substantial share of the burden. The cost of a year at a public university is now \$5,000 to \$10,000. The tab at a prestigious private school like Harvard approaches \$20,000.

Students have traditionally paid for their education through a variety of means, beginning with current income, family savings, summer jobs and student jobs. For those still facing a gap, financial

Continued on Page 11

## Kenya Fights For the Basics

Basic schooling remains elusive for millions of children in Kenya, where limited resources filter slowly to rural areas.



8

## Haiti Takes On Illiteracy

The Roman Catholic Church has begun a \$25-million campaign to teach three million Haitians, or half of the population, how to read and write in Creole.

9

## Britain's Tough Education Minister

Margaret Thatcher's tough minister of education, Kenneth Baker, is building a reputation as a troubleshooter.

10

## Adult Classes Booming in U.S.

Millions of Americans are going back to school, looking for a new dimension in their lives, and institutions of higher education are cashing in on the boom.



11









Student Views ■ An Economic Bonanza

Adults Crowding Back Into Class

By Daniel B. Moscowitz

WASHINGTON — Millions of American adults are going back to school. "A lot of people used to say, 'I've got my education,'" noted William Drowes...

American Association of Museums' committee on education. The Institute for Contemporary Photography in New York runs sessions in "Travel Photography" and "Making Better Portraits."

to school to improve their skills. However, many interviewed in the Education Department survey said that they are looking for a new dimension to their life.

The buildings are not being used, but the lights are on, the heat is on and the air conditioning is on," noted Donna Stephenson, a University of Massachusetts counselor who works exclusively with adult students.

The fees help with faculty salaries, too. Usually, credit courses are considered part of the normal teaching load, so the fees can go to the school treasury. Teachers get paid extra for taking on the noncredit assignments, providing "a way in which the faculty can add to their income and keep afloat," said Ellis Turner...

Probably the most spectacular success in offering continuing education to retirees is the Elderhostile movement. Adapted from the folk schools of Scandinavia, the group brought 200 older people to five courses in 1975 and expects to draw 136,000 this year.

Not very long ago, few educational institutions showed much interest in students over 21. But schools that were geared up for the baby boom generation now are looking for students.

"The schools need the adults, they need their money, so now they're okay," Mr. Gadbow said. Federal projections show that by the end of this decade, 18 percent of all college students will be over 35, a 50-percent jump from the 1980 figure.

Almost all adult education programs are self-sustaining. Included in the costs that the enrollment

Freshman attitudes

American college freshmen are more interested in financial success, according to a new survey by the University of California at Los Angeles and the American Council on Education...

Agree strongly or somewhat

Table with columns: Topic, Fall 1976, Fall 1985, Fall 1986. Topics include: The Government is not doing enough to control pollution, Marijuana should be legalized, It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relationships, Abortion should be legalized, The death penalty should be abolished, A couple should live together for some time before deciding to get married.

Think it essential or very important

Table with columns: Topic, Fall 1976, Fall 1985, Fall 1986. Topics include: To promote racial understanding, To be very well off financially, To help others in difficulty, To be involved in environmental clean-up, To develop a philosophy of life.

1977-1978

Those who sell that commodity are enjoying a bull market, with everyone from a Viennese housewife gathering oenives in her kitchen to make tortes to the nation's most prestigious institutions of higher education cashing in on the boom.

Within the diversity are two competing theories. The learners are seeking richer, fuller lives and the teaching institutions have found a student body that can pay its own way, with little need for scholarship aid.

In October, the Department of Education reported that it found more than 23 million adults, almost 14 percent of the adult population, taking some kind of formal course. This included those trying to get through basic reading and arithmetic to those working on their second professional degree.

But most of the adult part-time students are back in the classroom not to get a degree but to get ahead — economically, socially or intellectually.

Public and private schools are responding to this demand by adding to their traditional adult education programs courses that are aimed at more sophisticated students. Chinese history is the most popular course now offered in the adult program at Great Neck, Long Island.

Virtually every large and medium-sized museum now has a formal education program, said Paterson Williams of the Denver Art Museum, chairman of the

Technological changes mean that some of the jobs that adults originally trained for are disappearing and that in others the skills learned in undergraduate days will no longer suffice. This has spurred many adults to return

Mr. Zanker calls the Learning Annex a "disco of the mind," and there is no disguising the fact that for many who pay \$50 for four sessions to learn French, the "language of love" the chance to acquire new skills is equal to the importance by the chance to meet a compatible fellow student.

Those married appeals concern more conventional educational institutions, too. Of the 5,000 or so adults taking courses part-time at the University of Tennessee, "at least 50 percent are divorced," said Jeffrey Secula, associate director of the evening school. Many are looking for new job skills, either to earn their own way or to use their new freedom to start a new career.

Mr. Secula said, the likelihood of meeting other single adults with similar interests is a big draw.

Growing Debt Burden Causes Alarm

Continued from page 7

aid was available in the form of federal aid, both subsidized repayable loans and, for poor students, outright grants. Many states have similar plans, and universities offer their own loans and scholarships. The last resort was higher-cost loans from commercial banks.

Recently, however, the loan segment of this delicate balance has begun to become relatively more important. "The rules about paying for college have changed," said Mr. Marchese. "We've said to young people: 'If you want a higher education, here's a loan. Pay for it yourself'."

Statistics bear him out. Borrowing under the Federal Guaranteed Student Loan program has tripled in the last decade, to nearly \$10 billion a year, and during the current academic year the amount of loans outstanding will pass \$30 billion. A new congressional study estimates that one-third to one-half of all undergraduates leave school as debtors, with those in private four-year colleges accumulating an average obligation of nearly \$9,000.

The most expensive private colleges routinely expect students to borrow \$3,500 a year, or \$14,000 by the time they pick up their diploma. Figures for graduate schools are even higher. The Internal Revenue Service has begun withholding tax refunds from citizens with defaulted loans, which are estimated to be running at \$1 billion a year.

The rising student debt level is seen as a result of a variety of factors, beginning with soaring tuition costs. For the last three or four years, colleges have been increasing the cost to students at two to three times the general rate of inflation.

Changes in federal policies are also a factor. Cheered on by the Reagan administration, Congress has sharply curtailed the eligibility of middle-income students for the subsidized Guaranteed Student Loans, forcing families into more expensive commercial borrowing.

In keeping with the administration's philosophy of emphasizing "self-help" on the part of students and their families, there has been a broad shift in financial aid from grants to loans. According to the College Board, repayable loans, which accounted for one-sixth of all financial aid a decade ago, now make up one-half.

Moreover, funding for other programs, such as the Pell Grants for low-income students, has not kept pace with the costs many students face.

While many educators and others are upset by the trend, few solutions have emerged. Indeed, most proposals for coping with the rising cost of college seem to involve new — if imaginative — forms of borrowing.

Most colleges have sought to increase their financial aid bud-

Graduating Cum Laude in Debt

Average Indebtedness for Undergraduates Who Borrow

Table with columns: TYPE OF INSTITUTION, AFTER 2 YEARS, AFTER 4 YEARS. Rows include Public 2 year colleges, Private 2 year colleges, Public 4 year colleges, Private 4 year colleges.

Source: Joint Economic Committee of Congress, 1985-1986.

gets — in some cases to the point where it now constitutes more than 20 percent of the operating budget. While a few institutions, such as Swarthmore College, have tried to shift more of their aid toward grants, most of this new aid is coming in the form of revolving loan programs, often financed by diverting a portion of their endowment to this purpose.

Another idea that is growing in popularity is "education futures." Under this arrangement, parents pay a few thousand dollars to a college when their child is a baby (more if the child is older), and

the college gets the use of the money until the child is ready to matriculate. In return, the student gets four free years of education.

This plan has obvious problems. For example, what happens if the child does not want to go to the institution his parents selected or cannot meet its academic standards? The Michigan Legislature recently addressed this problem by approving a plan that would allow students to cash in their academic debt at any of the state's 15 four-year and 29 two-year public colleges and universities.

Other ideas range from plans that would make federal scholarship assistance contingent on a period of public service to a federally sponsored National Student Loan Bank under which the repayment schedule would vary depending on the graduate's income. With the administration's backing, Congress recently agreed to try out an "income-contingent" loan program.

One haltered idea that no longer seems like a viable option is "working your way through college." With tuition increases far outstripping the growth of minimum wages, the numbers just are not there to sustain this venerable tradition.

Edward B. Fiske

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF MILAN
For day students aged 3-18
The school offers a British-based, English medium curriculum and extra-curricular programmes.

Cleveland Institute of Art
Studio Art Centers International
Year Round Florence Program
Studio Art - Language - History

MILAN
THE SIX JAMES HENNINGSON BRITISH SCHOOL
Founded 1949 Age 3-18
FULL BRITISH PROGRAMME

THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
Nursery through Grade 12
American College Preparatory, A.C. Courses

ST. STEPHEN'S SCHOOL
Rome, Italy
4 Year, non-denominational, independent co-ed boarding and day school
Grades 9-12, P.C. Advanced Placement and I.B. available

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MILAN
Villaggio Mirasole
20090 NOVERASCO DI OPERA (Milan)
Tel.: (2)524 1546

ASM
Nursery through Grade Twelve.
Fully Accredited by The Middle States Association.
Member NAIS, ECIS, NESA.

Study in Florence
ACCADEMIA ITALIANA MODA - DESIGN
SEMINARIAL COURSES OF FASHION DESIGN
(Fashion Illustration, History of Fashion, Pattern Design, Collection, Prototyping)

SCHOOL OF CERAMICS
FIRENZE
For programs and details apply to Prof. Marcello Fantoni, Via Montebellotti 45, Bolognese Nuova, Florence. Tel.: 055-400.233.

ACS THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SWITZERLAND
University-level program accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools.
International Business Administration, Economics, Education, Health Services, Modern European Languages, and International Studies.

BOUTESS ET HOTES D'ACCUEIL
EGOLE LEBLINE
19, rue du 31-décembre - 1207 Genève
Tel. (022) 34 75 22

LAKE GENEVA SWITZERLAND
Institut du Haut-Lac
(co-ed boarding school)
Intensive languages and commerce.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL "LE CHAPERON ROUGE"
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS AGED 5 TO 15
Modern building, newly situated in the country (10 minutes from the city).

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN SWITZERLAND
For all information please apply our Educational Adviser: Mr. Frank Mayr.
SCHOLASTIC SERVICE "TRANSWORLDA" - GENEVA

Commonwealth-American School
Coeducational day school
Preparation for British and American curricula.

INSTITUT MONTANA ZUGERBERG
International boys' boarding school with rigorous U.S. college preparatory program for Americans. Grades 5-12 (separate sections for French, German and Italian-speaking students).

SWISS HOTEL & TOURISM LANGUAGES & FINISHING-SCHOOL
Thorough study of French, German, English with practical prepared diploma (Alliance Française, Goethe-Institut, Cambridge-Certificates). Commercial branch.

John F. Kennedy International School
Scaen-Gstaad
A unique international school for children 6-13 years. Sound preparation for English-language secondary schools.

Surval
International School for Girls
SCHOOL YEAR COURSES
French and "Finishing" French and Art.

For information: Mr. and Mrs. F. Sidler-Andreas 1402
Personeil SURVAL
CH-1815 CLAIRENS-MONTRÉUX
Phone: 021/64.26.73

PARENTS!
Are YOU looking for the right school for YOUR child?
For free information, please contact:
FEDERATION SUISSE DES ECOLES PRIVÉES

INSTITUT MONTANA ZUGERBERG
International boys' boarding school with rigorous U.S. college preparatory program for Americans. Grades 5-12 (separate sections for French, German and Italian-speaking students).

SWISS HOTEL & TOURISM LANGUAGES & FINISHING-SCHOOL
Thorough study of French, German, English with practical prepared diploma (Alliance Française, Goethe-Institut, Cambridge-Certificates). Commercial branch.

John F. Kennedy International School
Scaen-Gstaad
A unique international school for children 6-13 years. Sound preparation for English-language secondary schools.

John F. Kennedy International School
Scaen-Gstaad
A unique international school for children 6-13 years. Sound preparation for English-language secondary schools.

WIRTSCHAFTS HOCHSCHULE
International Boarding School for Girls
Girls 12 to 20 years. Beautifully situated. Finest facilities for study and residence, tennis court, heated swimming pool.

TASIS: one School, four Countries.
SWITZERLAND - ENGLAND - FRANCE - GREECE
Longest established independent American boarding/day school in Europe.

Collège du Léman
Versoix-Genève (Switzerland) Founded in 1960
INTERNATIONAL BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL
The European Council of International Schools and Schools

Edinburgh College Geneva
HIGH SCHOOL & COLLEGE EDUCATION
GCE "O" and "A" level High School Diplomas NY State External Degrees

International Institut Le Rosey
1180 Rolle (L. Geneva) Switzerland SUMMER CAMP
"One of the best in Switzerland"
For Boys and girls 9 - 16 years from 12th July to 15th August 1987.

AIGLON Switzerland
The British International School in the French Swiss Alps
HMC independent boarding
260 boys and girls (11-18)

INSTITUTES OF BUSINESS STUDIES S.A.
1 YEAR DIPLOMA COURSES IN ENGLISH FOR "MARKETING"
"SHIPPING"
OF THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Leysin American School
located in the breathtakingly beautiful Alps of SWITZERLAND
offers you a Summer of ACADEMICS and/or THEATRE
Your CHOICE of one program or another or a combination of both — for enrichment or high school/college credits.





NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE & Am. volume, NYSE adv. volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Friday's NYSE Closing logo with text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Adv. Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, etc.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Close, Chg., Prev., Week, Year

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Bonds, Utilities, Industrials

NYSE Diary table with columns: Adv. Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, etc.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, % of Total

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: Industrials, Utilities, Average, Total Issues, etc.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Adv. Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Rallies in Active Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied in active trading Friday as investors ignored a widening insider-trading probe to engage in broad-based buying.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 17.57 to close at 2,183.35. But for the week, it fell 3.52 points. Gainers outnumbered losers by more than two to one among the 1,954 issues traded Friday.

Volume amounted to about 1844 million, down from 200.4 million on Thursday. Broad market gauges climbed. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 1.99 to 159.57. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 4.08 to 279.70. The price of an average share added 51 cents.

Alfred Goldman, stock market strategist at A.G. Edwards & Sons, said the market's rise was due "primarily to good, impressive buying," to some small buy programs and to pre-holiday weekend short-covering.

"The market gave investors a St. Valentine's Day kiss," Mr. Goldman said. He said the market's positive momentum should propel the Dow to the 2,240 area before it experiences a modest pullback and heads higher again.

Trude Latimer, market analyst at Josephthal & Co., said, "The rally started with midday program buying."

She said short-covering also gave prices a lift as traders squared their books before the three-day holiday weekend.

She said the arrests of three Wall Street professionals on Thursday in connection with an insider-trading scheme and the guilty plea to

two felony counts by Martin Siegel, former co-manager of Drexel Burnham Lambert's mergers and acquisitions department, made little difference to the market.

"The whole Wall Street community gets jaded very quickly," Ms. Latimer said. "Unless you get something out of the blue and a little different, people just figure, 'So what's a few more names?' It doesn't mean terribly much. It's a little old hat."

Mr. Goldman agreed. "We've been living with this investigation since mid-November," he said. "You can take the market down on shocking news, but only once. The market has had three months to think about the other shoes that were going to drop."

Larry Wachtel, market analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities, said, "You had to have been out of touch not to realize that other revelations were coming."

He said the market is driven by interest-rate trends, corporate profits and liquidity factors, not by program trading or insider-trading scandals.

Mr. Wachtel said the equity market did not react to the government's reports Friday that in January, producer prices rose 0.6 percent while industrial production rose 0.4. He called the data "kind of nondescript."

Niagara Mohawk was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing 1/4 to 17 1/2.

Tecaco followed, falling 3/4 to 35 1/4. Pennzoil climbed 10 1/4 to 8 1/4. Texaco slid after the Texas State Appeals Court upheld all but \$2 billion of Pennzoil's \$11.1 billion judgment against Texaco late Thursday. Texaco said Friday it would move for a rehearing before the same court.

NYSE Most Actives table (continued) with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Most Actives table (continued) with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Most Actives table (continued) with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Most Actives table (continued) with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Most Actives table (continued) with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Most Actives table (continued) with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Most Actives table (continued) with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Most Actives table (continued) with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Most Actives table (continued) with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Most Actives table (continued) with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.



Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including a logo and some illegible text.

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

American Home Drops Robins Bid

Richmond, Virginia - American Home Products Corp. has abruptly dropped its offer to buy A.H. Robins Co., amid analyst speculation that the consumer products and pharmaceutical company was afraid of exposure to lawsuits over Robins' Dalkon Shield birth-control device.

Robins filed for federal bankruptcy protection in August 1985, citing lawsuits relating to the Dalkon Shield, an intrauterine birth-control device the company marketed in the 1970s. But a lawyer representing the women claimants blamed Robins for scuttling the deal.

Profit-Takers Cool NTT Fever

TOKYO - Investors took quick profits Friday in shares of newly listed Nippon Telegraph & Telephone, knocking 100,000 yen (about \$648) off the price after its surge this week.

TRADER: Pleads Guilty

Prosecutors confirmed Friday that he was the informant cited Thursday when they brought charges of insider trading against Richard Wigton, 52, a vice president at Kidder, Peabody; Timothy T. Tabor, 33, a former Kidder vice president, and Robert M. Freeman, 44, a partner at Goldman, Sachs & Co.

TEXACO: Pennzoil Shares Soar on Appellate Ruling

The Texas court explained its decision on punitive damages by saying there is a point "where punitive damages may outweigh their purpose and serve to confiscate rather than to deter or punish. In this case, punitive damages of \$1 billion are sufficient to satisfy any reason for their being awarded."

Key Dates in Pennzoil vs. Texaco

Here are some important dates in the battle between Texaco Inc. and Pennzoil Co. for control of Getty Oil Co. Dec. 28, 1983 - Pennzoil Co. bid \$100 a share for about 20 percent of Getty, a company viewed as vulnerable because of feuding among principal shareholders.

Soviet Production Fails To Meet January Goals

MOSCOW - Soviet industry failed to meet production targets for January because of both extreme cold and poor management, newspapers said Friday.

Company Results

Table with columns: Company, 1986, 1985, 1984, 1983, 1982

NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns: Stock, High, Low, Change

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 13 Feb. 1987

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price.

SCIENCE IN THE HT EVERY THURSDAY. A FULL PAGE ON RECENT DISCOVERIES IN SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

# U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel	1.08	1.20	1.22	1.20	1.20	+0.02
2.50	1.00	1.05	1.08	1.05	1.05	+0.03
3.00	1.00	1.05	1.08	1.05	1.05	+0.03
3.50	1.00	1.05	1.08	1.05	1.05	+0.03
4.00	1.00	1.05	1.08	1.05	1.05	+0.03

# Food

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons minimum-dollars per ton	12.00	12.10	12.15	12.10	12.10	+0.05
13.00	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.05	12.05	+0.05
14.00	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.05	12.05	+0.05
15.00	12.00	12.05	12.10	12.05	12.05	+0.05

# Metals

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs. contract per lb.	1.70	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	+0.05
1.80	1.70	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	+0.05
1.90	1.70	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	+0.05

# Stocks

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DOW JONES	2400	2410	2415	2410	2410	+10
SP 500	2300	2310	2315	2310	2310	+10

# Currency

Currency	Rate	Chg.
DEM	2.25	+0.01
YEN	145	+0.5
GBP	1.5	+0.005

# Livestock

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs. contract per lb.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01
1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	+0.01

# Oil

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WTI (NYMEX) 1,000 barrels per barrel	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	+0.25
26.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	+0.25

# Energy

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NATURAL GAS (NYMEX) 100,000 cu ft per unit	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.02
1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	+0.02

# Stocks

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DOW JONES	2400	2410	2415	2410	2410	+10
SP 500	2300	2310	2315	2310	2310	+10

# Currency

Currency	Rate	Chg.
DEM	2.25	+0.01
YEN	145	+0.5
GBP	1.5	+0.005

# Currency Options

Option	Price	Chg.
DEM	0.50	+0.01
YEN	0.05	+0.001

# Financial

Instrument	Price	Chg.
91 DAY T-BILL	100.00	+0.01
3 MONTH T-BILL	100.00	+0.01

# Stocks

Stock	Price	Chg.
IBM	100.00	+0.5
MSFT	40.00	+0.2

# Currency

Currency	Rate	Chg.
DEM	2.25	+0.01
YEN	145	+0.5

# Commodity Options

Option	Price	Chg.
WTI	0.25	+0.01
NAT GAS	0.02	+0.001

# Asian Commodities

Commodity	Price	Chg.
COFFEE	1.50	+0.05
TELETYPE	1.00	+0.02

# London Commodities

Commodity	Price	Chg.
COFFEE	1.50	+0.05
TELETYPE	1.00	+0.02

# U.S. Treasuries

Instrument	Price	Yield	Chg.
3 MONTH T-BILL	100.00	8.00%	+0.01
6 MONTH T-BILL	100.00	8.00%	+0.01

# Spot Commodities

Commodity	Price	Chg.
WTI	25.00	+0.25
NAT GAS	1.00	+0.02

# Dividends

Company	Dividend	Yield
IBM	1.00	4.0%
MSFT	0.50	5.0%

# Paris Commodities

Commodity	Price	Chg.
COFFEE	1.50	+0.05
TELETYPE	1.00	+0.02

# London Commodities

Commodity	Price	Chg.
COFFEE	1.50	+0.05
TELETYPE	1.00	+0.02

# U.S. Treasuries

Instrument	Price	Yield	Chg.
3 MONTH T-BILL	100.00	8.00%	+0.01
6 MONTH T-BILL	100.00	8.00%	+0.01

# Spot Commodities

Commodity	Price	Chg.
WTI	25.00	+0.25
NAT GAS	1.00	+0.02

# Dividends

Company	Dividend	Yield
IBM	1.00	4.0%
MSFT	0.50	5.0%

# Asian Commodities

Commodity	Price	Chg.
COFFEE	1.50	+0.05
TELETYPE	1.00	+0.02

# London Commodities

Commodity	Price	Chg.
COFFEE	1.50	+0.05
TELETYPE	1.00	+0.02

# U.S. Treasuries

Instrument	Price	Yield	Chg.
3 MONTH T-BILL	100.00	8.00%	+0.01
6 MONTH T-BILL	100.00	8.00%	+0.01

# Spot Commodities

Commodity	Price	Chg.
WTI	25.00	+0.25
NAT GAS	1.00	+0.02

# Dividends

Company	Dividend	Yield
IBM	1.00	4.0%
MSFT	0.50	5.0%

### Dollar Exchange

Currency	Rate	Chg.
DEM	2.25	+0.01
YEN	145	+0.5

### AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

### Friday's AMEX Closing

Symbol	Price	Chg.
IBM	100.00	+0.5
MSFT	40.00	+0.2

### Market Guide

Market	Status
COMEX	Open
NYMEX	Open

### London Metals

Commodity	Price	Chg.
COFFEE	1.50	+0.05

### To Our Readers

S & P 100 index option prices were not available in this edition because of transmission delays.

### Britain's Inflation Rate

#### Rises to 3.9% Annually

LONDON — Britain's annual inflation rate edged up to 3.9 percent last month from 3.7 percent in December, the Department of Employment said Friday.

The increase was a new disappointment for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, after news Thursday of the first jump in unemployment in six months. Observers fear that inflation is likely to continue its climb from the 17-year low of 2.4 percent reached last summer.

### U.K. Vehicle Output Falls

LONDON — British car production fell to 84,000 in January, seasonally adjusted, from 99,000 in December, and commercial vehicle output fell to 19,700 from 22,700, according to the Department of Trade and Industry. But car production was up from 77,000 in January 1986, and commercial vehicle output was up from 17,000, it said Thursday.

## Fed Policy Called Steady, Based on Reserves Data

**NEW YORK** — The bells that rang on Wall Street last week to warn of a tightening in U.S. monetary policy were a false alarm, money market economists said Friday.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, short-term interest rates jumped after the Federal Reserve failed to add money to the banking system although the rate for federal funds was well above 6 percent.

But two key weekly figures for bank reserves released Thursday showed no shift in the Fed's accommodative policy.

Bank borrowings from the Fed's discount window were just \$160 million a day in the two weeks ended Wednesday, the lowest since mid-December. Meanwhile, net free reserves, the difference between reserves and borrowings at banks belonging to the Fed system, were \$1.23 billion a day, up from \$757 million a day previously.

## AMEX High-Lows

Symbol	High	Low
IBM	101.5	99.5
MSFT	41.5	39.5



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Falls on Selling From Abroad

NEW YORK — The dollar retreated in New York on Friday as dealers said selling from abroad, partly in response to a report that a large Japanese savings institution is moving out of dollar-denominated instruments into European and Canadian investments.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Rate, and other financial data.

Canadian dollar bonds have been the principal recipient of the newspaper's "climbing past U.S. dollar notes at the end of last December for the first time ever."

Washington — The arrest of three prominent figures on Wall Street on charges of insider trading indicates that the U.S. government feels it has the upper hand against such abuses.

Wall St. Arrests Show SEC in Control IBM: Slide in Earnings Explained

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE — Merrill Lynch & Co., where he was dismissed last month. They were charged Thursday with illegally making millions of dollars for Kidder, Peabody's own account from June 1984 to January 1986 in deals based on information not available to the public.

Analysts have said in recent weeks that the company's turnaround should come in the second half of this year when a range of IBM-interconnectable systems and products is introduced.

Now they are worrying that the widening scandal will make it all the more difficult to attract investors into the funds they manage.

But some analysts question whether IBM, even then, would have the range of interconnectable products that has enabled Digital Equipment Corp. to capture some of IBM's share of this market.

Kim Brown, an analyst with Datateq, a marketing research concern in San Jose, California, said that IBM's processor accounted for about 8 percent or 9 percent of revenue growth last year. "These computers basically carried the company through 1986," he said.

THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar Straights Little Changed in Quiet Day

LONDON — The dollar-straight sector of the Eurobond market ended little changed Friday after a quiet day in which many operators were content to stay on the sidelines ahead of Monday's Presidents' Day holiday in the United States, dealers said.

The primary market had a steady day with three dollar-straight issues launched. County Natwest Capital Markets led managed a \$150 million issue for Woolwich Building Society paying 8 percent over seven years and priced at 101 1/4.

Another lawyer familiar with the insider case agreed with him. "The signal is that the train is leaving the station, that the government is not in the mood to cut a lot of good deals and that it's going to get ruthless from now on," he said.

It's gotten to the place where if you don't quickly inform on someone else, he's going to inform on you first, and you have no bargaining chip left," a securities lawyer said.

Another lawyer familiar with the insider case agreed with him. "The signal is that the train is leaving the station, that the government is not in the mood to cut a lot of good deals and that it's going to get ruthless from now on," he said.

Analysts have said in recent weeks that the company's turnaround should come in the second half of this year when a range of IBM-interconnectable systems and products is introduced.

Now they are worrying that the widening scandal will make it all the more difficult to attract investors into the funds they manage.

But some analysts question whether IBM, even then, would have the range of interconnectable products that has enabled Digital Equipment Corp. to capture some of IBM's share of this market.

Friday's OTC Prices MASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, P.M. Chg. for various OTC stocks.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, P.M. Chg. for various OTC stocks.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, P.M. Chg. for various OTC stocks.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, P.M. Chg. for various OTC stocks.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, P.M. Chg. for various OTC stocks.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, P.M. Chg. for various OTC stocks.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, P.M. Chg. for various OTC stocks.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, P.M. Chg. for various OTC stocks.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, P.M. Chg. for various OTC stocks.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, P.M. Chg. for various OTC stocks.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, P.M. Chg. for various OTC stocks.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, P.M. Chg. for various OTC stocks.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, P.M. Chg. for various OTC stocks.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, P.M. Chg. for various OTC stocks.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, P.M. Chg. for various OTC stocks.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, P.M. Chg. for various OTC stocks.

Friday's AMEX Closing Tables include the nationwide prices to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, P.M. Chg. for various AMEX stocks.

**ACROSS**

1 Soprano Mitchell et al.  
7 Nigerian city  
12 Balneation  
16 Sleep slope  
21 Hopper, e.g.  
22 Happy as  
23 Loser to S. Grant  
24 More ashen  
25 Film about Princess Leia's brother?  
27 Film about Seth Thomas?  
29 Mao — tung  
30 Eaten away  
31 Carried on, as a war  
33 Diminutive suffixes  
34 British gun  
35 D.C. figure  
36 Information  
37 Elder cits.  
40 "Tootsie" actress  
41 Warble  
42 Took umbrage  
46 Venetian coin  
48 More cunning  
49 More prudent  
50 Hour: IL  
51 O'Brien of "The Killers"  
52 Film about Garfield?  
54 Autocrat

**ACROSS**

55 Tomato blight  
58 Damp  
57 Scuffles  
58 Idaho city  
59 Soccer great  
60 Sea gulls  
61 We weave tangled ones  
62 Became enraged  
63 Cuckoo  
64 Boston Red Sox film?  
67 Fasteners  
68 Australian marsupial  
70 Vowel sequence  
71 N. Z. native  
72 Tried  
73 Film scripted by Frances Gumm's mother?  
78 — ja-la  
81 Supermarket  
82 To shelter, at sea  
83 Not waterproof  
84 Scorch  
85 Church feature  
86 Slight  
87 Good: Fr.  
88 Actor Nick Kippur  
89 Actor in "The Wizard of Oz"

**ACROSS**

90 Film based on Neil Gwyn's life?  
93 Spanish  
94 Up: Comb. form  
95 Male honeybee  
96 Wall hanging  
97 Part of E.T.A.  
98 Major personal annoyance  
100 Gildes on high  
101 Muse of history  
102 Bambi's aunt  
103 "Woe —"  
104 Amusingly outlandish  
105 Nursery villain  
106 Hero of a film set in Erin?  
108 Porter heroine  
109 Corrigenda  
111 Actress Katharine Hepburn  
114 Film suggested by Prince Charles?  
118 Film set in Princeton?  
119 Louvers  
120 Unique person  
121 Corpulent  
122 Chipmunk  
123 Hindu garment  
124 Shea nine  
125 Overseas Yom Kippur  
126 — pants

**Cinemadness** By Bette Sue Cohen

**DOWN**

1 Milk: Comb. form  
2 Love god  
3 Sioux Indian  
4 O  
5 Laver rival  
6 — Stripes  
7 Elopers' need?  
8 Annie Hall's creator  
9 Showy trinket  
10 Mark's planes  
11 Prepared shish kebab  
12 Kind of lion  
13 Peregrine  
14 Serve  
15 Haw's partner  
16 W. W. II volunteer  
17 Levantine garment

**DOWN**

18 "I cannot tell —"  
19 Guns an engine  
20 Historic beginning  
24 — Dame  
26 — Special china  
32 Marketplace  
35 "Carousell" actor  
36 Painter Edgar  
37 "I cannot wink": Pope  
38 Blush  
39 Film about Julia Child?  
40 Lollobrigida  
41 Golf tournament grouping  
42 Big A events

**DOWN**

43 A 1967 film directed by Joan Plowright?  
44 Obliterates  
45 Challenged  
47 Alaskan port  
48 Glistening  
49 Brahmins  
52 Actor Rip  
53 Syngram — actor  
54 Minaret  
56 "... the face that drove —": D'Arcy  
58 Cut of beef  
60 Dinesen works  
61 Dam  
62 Hair-raising  
64 P.O. device

**DOWN**

65 Archibald of N.B.A. fame  
66 N. Z. parrot  
67 Word with screen or stack  
69 Tony's kin  
72 The Green Wave  
73 Similar  
74 Prefix with annual  
75 Actress Massey and namesakes  
76 Dispatches  
77 —, Sadr of Iran

**DOWN**

79 Wickerwork material  
80 Portion of the iris  
81 A Mexican drug  
82 Cougar d'—  
84 "— fan tutte"  
86 Thrust  
87 Goldwater  
88 Handel opera  
89 Quivering motion  
91 Ruth's mother-in-law

**DOWN**

92 "The — Wrath"  
93 Vagrants  
95 Contemn  
97 Islamic deity  
99 Penance denizen  
100 Some butterflies  
101 A conquistador  
104 U.S.M.A. student  
105 Take from forcibly  
106 Tree toad

**DOWN**

107 At a distance  
108 "Citizen" of filmhood  
109 "— Diary": Twain  
110 Particle  
111 Ripening agent  
112 Impression  
113 Bohemian  
114 Pub-company pleup  
115 Actor from Prague  
117 Lawyers' org.  
118 Peak in Crete

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

**DVORAK IN LOVE**

By Josef Skvorecky. Translated from the Czech by Paul Wilson. 322 pages. \$18.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Walter Goodman

THE title of Josef Skvorecky's anecdotal new novel refers not only to Anton Dvorak's love for the beautiful elder sister of the woman he married, but also to his more fruitful love for the folk tunes, spirituals and jazz that captured him on his visit to the United States in the 1890s. Just as the Czech composer incorporated such themes into his "New World" Symphony, so Skvorecky, a Czechoslovak author, brings to his "first attempt at writing a historical and biographical novel" echoes of American writers of the period from Bret Harte to William Dean Howells, with a nod to the E.L. Doctorow of "Ragtime."

As it presents the reminiscences of the woman and a few men in his hero's life, "Dvorak in Love" comes to seem less a full-fledged composition than a

**BOOKS**

set of exercises showing what his composer can do with turn-of-the-century American types. The reminiscences come mainly from Jeanette Thurber, the New York arts patron who paid Dvorak's way to the United States in 1892, and her emissary, Adele Margulies, from Josephine (Josefina Cermakova) the love of his life, who rejected the musician for a count, and her sister, Anna, their romantically inclined daughter, who finds herself in love with two of poppa's proteges at the same time. Skvorecky being a natural storyteller, his anecdotes often sing. It's like being at a tavern table, under the spell of someone like the Dvorak presented here, beer-guzzler, dumping-gobbler, cigar-puffer and all-around good fellow. The author gives us, among many treats, a happy tale about a baritone doing "Don Juan" in a Canadian production that skimped on its trap door. When the big fellow gets stuck on his descent into the netherworld, there comes a shout from the audience: "Burrh, hell is full!" Whether Dvorak really did introduce a tuba into the "New World" Symphony in the way re-

**Solution to Last Week's Puzzle**

**World Stock Markets**

Via Agence France-Press Feb. 13

Quoting prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	327.20	+0.10
Brussels	212.10	+0.10
Frankfurt	413.30	+0.10
London	272.10	+0.10
Paris	117.10	+0.10
Stockholm	117.10	+0.10
Zurich	117.10	+0.10

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

**WEATHER**

Region	High	Low
EUROPE	10-15	5-10
ASIA	15-20	10-15
AFRICA	20-25	15-20
LATIN AMERICA	25-30	20-25
NORTH AMERICA	30-35	25-30
MIDDLE EAST	35-40	30-35
OCEANIA	40-45	35-40

**PEANUTS**

**BLONDIE**

**BETLE BAILEY**

**ANDY CAPP**

**WIZARD OF ID**

**REX MORGAN**

**GARFIELD**

**Stock Market Data**

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	327.20	+0.10
Brussels	212.10	+0.10
Frankfurt	413.30	+0.10
London	272.10	+0.10
Paris	117.10	+0.10
Stockholm	117.10	+0.10
Zurich	117.10	+0.10

**North Korea Meeting '88 End. inconclusive**

... President Kim Il-sung... North Korea... meeting... inconclusive...



